

Newport Mercury
Published every Saturday by
F. A. PRATT & CO.
AT CORNER OF
Market sq. & Thames street.
TERMS.—\$3.00 per annum; or
\$0.75 if paid strictly in advance.
Advertisements inserted at one
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Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 12, 1758.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

ments for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of real estate, or auction sales, and in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.
Cards of acknowledgment, religious notices, and the like, one insertion, 50 cents; per square.
Births, marriages and deaths, inserted without charge; but all additions to the ordinary announcement, as obituary notices, &c., will be charged at a rate per line, 50 cents, being less than 25 cents.
No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers.
Job Printing
in its various branches, executed with dispatch.
F. A. PRATT, & WM. MERRER

Volume 104.

Number 5,372.

Poetry.
VOLUNTEERED.
BY LUCRETIA M. BRACE.
[Now the sun shines, and flowers are blowing,
And summer sends kisses by beautiful May,—
Oh! to see all the treasures that spring is bestowing,
And think—my boy, Willie, enlisted to-day,
He seems but a day since at twilight, how humming,
I looked him to sleep with his cheek upon mine,
His Robby, the four-year old, watched for the coming
Of father, adown the street's indistinct line,
A memory a year—and this afternoon, sitting
At Robby's old window, I heard the band play,
And suddenly ceased dreaming over my knitting
To recollect Willie is twenty to-day;
And that, standing beside him this beautiful morning,
The sun making gold of his wretched cigarette,
In his sweet eyes and lips a fair warning,
And choked down the tears when he eagerly spoke:
—Dear mother, you know how these traitors are crowding,
They trample the folds of our flag in the dust,
The boys are all fire; and they wish I were gone;
He stopped, but his eyes said, "Oh say if I must!"
I smiled on the boy, though my heart it seemed breaking—
My eyes filled with tears, so I turned them away,
And answered him, "Willie, 'tis well you are waking—
Oh, act as your father would bid you, to-day."
At in the window and see the flag flying,
And dreamily list to the roll of the drum,
And smother the pain in my heart that is lying,
And bid all the tears in my bosom be dumb.
I shall sit in the window when summer is lying
O'er the fields, and the honey bees hum,
Lull the rose at the porch from her tremulous sighing,
And watch for the face of my darling to come,
And if he should fall . . . his young life
He has given
For Freedom's sweet sake . . . and for me,
I will pray
Once more my boy Harry and Robby in Heaven
To meet the dear boy that enlisted to-day.

Discourse by Rev. Mr. Woodbury.
The following discourse before the Newport Artillery, (Co. F.) was delivered in the Unitarian Church Sunday Evening last, by Rev. A. Woodbury, of Providence, late Chaplain of the First R. I. Regiment. Intense interest was awakened among citizens and strangers in Newport by a visit from one who had been so faithful in all his relations to the young soldiers who had gone with him—some of them to sacrifice their lives for the welfare of their beloved country. As hundreds were unable to gain admission to the church, Mr. Woodbury kindly consented to the publication of the sermon.
"First Part, then Fearable."—James III. 17.
Isaiah declares that "the wicked are like the troubled sea, which cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt." He further declares that there can be no peace to the wicked. The apostle gives us here the converse of this proposition, "First pure, then peaceable."
Sin of any kind, whether in individual or social affairs, is necessarily a cause of trouble. It deranges, and consequently weakens the constitution and order of affairs. Man is fearfully and wonderfully made, not only in his physical organization, but also in his moral nature. Society is a great framework of interests and forces, of impulses and results, intermingling with one another and affecting one another in a variety of ways. For the best physical results in man's life, it is obvious that all parts of the physical frame should act in harmony with each other and in complete and undisturbed order. To ensure the best moral results, a man's moral nature must have its harmony preserved and its order undisturbed. If this cannot be secured, and any disturbance should ensue, the worst moral results must become manifest. The same rule holds in society and in State. We call the disturbing agency a social or a political evil, and we have as the result, anarchy and civil war. If the disturbing agency be not checked or removed, the end must inevitably be the destruction of society and of the State.
These propositions may seem common place, yet the greatest results to one's self or to one's country are involved in them. If we cannot have peace in our own souls, without purity of conscience, mind and heart—if we cannot have peace in our social and national relations without a pure patriotism and an undivided regard for the public welfare, irrespective of our private interests, it is absolutely necessary that we should know that simple fact, and that we should improve it to the best advantage. We desire peace with ourselves, peace with our fellow countrymen and neighbors, and peace with God. But peace without purity we can never obtain.
War has its horrors, which I will not now attempt to depict. But is there any war more horrible, than that which is waged upon the battlefield of the soul? The terrible conflict of passion, of hatred, of revenge, the mean and cowardly strategy of jealousy—the covert attacks of detraction, slander and falsehood—the malice, the uncharitableness, which plots a rival's overthrow, are all terrible to encounter, and more terrible still to experience. We can look with calmness upon the slain—upon bodies of good and brave men wounded, who have nobly and unflinchingly met their fate. But we cannot look with calmness upon souls injured by their own folly and sin. We need not lose our self-possession as we look upon the shock of contending armies, and witness the charge, the attack, the resistance, the repulse, even though we know that our own friends are mingling in the fearful carnage. But we cannot look with any composure at that sad scene upon the conflicts of temptation where we see our own friends falling before the power of sin. Yes, we do indeed desire peace—that peace which will endure, which springs from a principle of righteousness—a conviction of truth and duty within the soul.
In the present condition of human society, a state of perfect peace can hardly be expected. Even the natural world is not altogether in harmony with all its parts. Beneath the surface of apparently peaceful lands, lie seething the internal forces, which lurk in the volcano, the earthquake and the upheaval of continents. In the moral world, we cannot expect a different result, when the hidden forces of human passion and human sin are joined with the latent forces of human virtue, nobleness and freedom. When the former break forth they strew the land with ruin, or lay it waste in blood. When the latter arise, it is as though great burdens were lifted off the heart, and chains which had been forged for centuries are broken. Men breathe more freely as the moral atmosphere is cleared, and human kind progress toward a better state of being. When these two forces come into collision, the conflict must necessarily be severe and long continued, and can never cease until virtue and righteousness prevail.
There may be, it is true, a semblance of peace. The human soul is so wonderful, so constituted as to keep much of its life concealed from view. The internal conflicts which are to be waged may not at all ways be visible. There may be peace upon the surface while within, the strife may be fearful. We are not to judge too hastily from what we see. It is precisely so in the life of a nation. Outwardly all may be calm and still as green fields lie basking in the summer sunlight, or as clouds float peacefully along the evening sky. Yet within forces may be gathering which at the proper time of their manifestation, will break forth into open warfare. There may be conflicting interests and conflicting principles, thoroughly ingrained in the life of a people. For a time the outward calm may be unbroken and the external appearance of peace kept up, yet it is all a delusion and it may become a snare.
If there is any impurity in the national system, there must necessarily be trouble—trouble which sooner or later will assuredly show itself. People may deprecate war,

edge, open warfare upon the battle field, the appeal to arms, the marshalling of hosts, the fierce encounter, the deadly fight, are but the expression in deeds, of the internal conflict of principles. The outer warfare, on either side may cease by the exhaustion of material resources. But the inner conflict will continue so long as men love freedom better than slavery—justice better than oppression—the blessings of constitutional government better than the arbitrary acts of an irresponsible oligarchy. Moreover the conflict must continue until freedom, justice and constitutional government are victorious. Peace cannot reign until that result is reached.
Thus, on a summer day, the earth lies still and calm and the sun shines down in peace. Yet through the passing hours, the secret forces of the atmosphere have been collecting. Suddenly the sky is overcast—black and angry clouds sweep across the heavens like warlike legions. The thunder rolls, the lightning leaps from cloud to cloud. It is an elemental war and all things above seem thrown into confusion. But all this conflict of the elements is but the external form, which for a time, the invisible spirits of the air take upon themselves and when they pass away the clouds disperse and the sunlight falls softly; there is a clearer atmosphere up—a more peaceful and purified earth. The terror and the storm are gone and for this we rejoice—Yet we would not desire to change the law of nature which demands their occurrence, and we suffer for a time the fear and damage, knowing that the end will be good—Human warfare possesses somewhat similar character and produces similar results. It is a discharge of the excited elements of the moral atmosphere. As the thunder storm purifies the air, so does the shock of the battle field purify the atmosphere of human life. War causes pain, suffering and grief. It demands great sacrifice of human comfort and of human life. It fills the homes of the thousands with misery and woe. Yet a kind Providence overrules many of these evil results for good. War develops the character of a people, their material and moral resources. It reaches down into the heart of a nation, and sounds its depths. It is the touchstone which is applied to a nation's life in order to test the sincerity of its patriotism and the truthfulness of its professions of love for the public welfare. It educates a people to brave purposes and noble deeds, as it tries the courage, their manliness, their powers of acting and their powers of endurance.
Whatever may be said of the present war no one will question its efficiency in bringing to the light in my a virtue in man, and many a grace in woman, who otherwise might have remained unknown. Its discipline has also been salutary. It is no light thing for a man to separate himself from the joys of a peaceful home, and accept of his own free will the hardships of the march and of the camp, with the dangers incident to the battle field. The act itself is a manifestation of virtue.
It is still harder for those who remain at home to send forth their loved ones to meet these hardships and dangers, to bear the anxiety, the suspense, the sense of loneliness and the fearful uncertainty of the result of the conflict. Hardest thing of all, to bear the sorrow when the life so dear has gone out amid the smoke and dust of battle, and some fresh grave in a distant land receives all that is mortal of the departed brother or friend. And all the while, to know that their hearts are joyous while they sit solitary in the shadow of a great grief. Hard indeed, the discipline to those whose hopes and affections lie buried far away, to whom the soft southwest wind seems sacred, because it has breathed over those new mounds in the distance. Never again will they look up in the spring green grass or see the Autumn leaves falling without thinking of the sacred dust that lies beneath the sward in those Virginia forests. Yet with all these sombre aspects what would be the language of these sorrowing ones? "He thought it his duty to give his life for this great cause, and God forbid that my affection should stand in the way of duty, or that I should refuse to yield him up at the call of his country and of his God."
Now this experience through which thousands of hearts are this day passing, painful as it is, is still most deeply beneficial, for it may become so in its results. It infuses new and more thorough earnestness into our national life, and into individual life. It teaches us to look above the mere level of our own material need, profit or advantage. It widens the horizon of our lives and gives additional clearness to our own moral and spiritual sight. We take a higher stand point where we look beyond our own immediate necessities and our own selfish greed and gain. We have begun to look upon life in the light of a duty. We have begun to estimate the difference between mere personal existence and personal comfort and the demands of conscience and the laws of right. When we see our young men step forth from the midst of the levity and worldliness that environ them, and hear them say "We deem our lives of no account if our country claims them," we have new hopes for our American youth, and feel that a new era has dawned upon us. The votary of fashion, the darling of fortune, the lover of his own ease, has become the servant of duty and we gather fresh encouragement for the complete purification of all our social life. Influences and events which can produce such results as these cannot be without great and good effects.
The tone of our life will be higher and its spirit more sincere. We shall have a more ardent patriotism and a more truthful religion. We shall have a truer love of righteousness and a deeper devotion to justice. We shall have stronger convictions of duty and profounder faith in God. Life will be more solemn; Death less to be dreaded—Heaven more of a reality, and Providence more near. Through the length and breadth of our land, there will be among all our people an increase of virtue and a larger and loftier manhood. One thing certainly will be accomplished. We shall look more deeply into the causes of our troubles and see what those causes are for this we must ever do. Philanthropists

and Christians may pray and labor for peace. But this fact we must all acknowledge. We shall no longer be deceived by the sophisms of the demagogue, or the false issues of the partisan. We shall touch the genuine facts of the case and search into the heart of the whole matter. And as we look more closely into our own souls and into the souls of the people, we shall see from what a root of injustice has grown this mighty Upas tree of strife and treason.
And we shall then see the poisonous evil which has infected the nation, demoralizing its character, weakening its conscience, perverting its sense of right and destroying its faith in justice and in God. As we perceive how this unrighteousness and oppression of man by man has in times past inhumanly wound itself into the secret places of our national character, almost strangled our very life, we shall reach a juster knowledge of the right of the whole matter. Awakening from a sense of our danger, we shall then act with greater vigor for its removal.
From what a delusive dream have we been aroused! Into what a selfish lethargy of conscience had we fallen! Never more, I trust, shall we thus sleep and allow our souls to be taken captive by this midnight foe. Now the night has passed. The day has broken in upon us. We are rising gradually to the comprehension of the great principles of justice—of righteousness—of religion, which can alone ensure a nation's peace, a nation's power, and a nation's welfare.
I look upon this conflict, then, as something more than the warring of sections. It is the purification of a people. There are fiery trials involved in, and connected with it. It will be the crowning glory of our lives, if we can only stand the test well, and endure the trial bravely. Into our own individual lives, God sends the same kind of trial, and He subjects us to the same kind of conflict. Always does He have the same end in view—the purification of our souls, that we may have a permanent peace. The conflict must continue till the purification is complete. It is God's will. It is God's way. We must submit to the one—we must walk in the other. A soldier is expected to have implicit confidence in his commanding officer, and to pay implicit obedience to the orders that are given. He goes where he is directed. He endures fatigues and hardships, because he is ordered to do so. He even sees himself up as a mark for death, at the option of another's will. Oh, that we all could have such faith in God, and in truth! Oh, that we could bring ourselves into such complete obedience, that without question, we could go where He commands or do what He lays upon us, and if His will, regardless of our own safety and our own gains, meet death with a face unmoved and with a steadfast heart.
Then we can enter into the conflicts of life bravely and faithfully. Then we can fight the good fight. Then we can vanquish power of sin and all the hosts of temptation. Then we can win the victory, though the battle be hardly fought and that victory the purification of our souls. After that peace, sweet peace that passeth all understanding—the peace of God that keepeth the soul from all evil—peace that can never be disturbed, because all conflicts are forever at an end—the endless sense of rest when the soul finds its eternal bliss in the peaceful presence of God.
There strife to peace! and that with blessing from a thousand faithful deaths encompasses thee. Good cheer! good cheer! bear thou the battle's brunt.
For the peace march and song of victory.

Who had them First?—We of the male sex are very apt to conclude that we have a sort of pre-emptive right to pantaloons, on the ground of prior usage and occupation. Indeed, we have long lacerated ourselves on that score, and have much ridiculed the so-called "strong minded" ladies who put on the Bloomer-bifurcations for yearning to wear a garment so peculiarly masculine. Alas! our self complacency on this topic is over. Our solid argument is no more. A Belgian authoress, Miss Weber, has demonstrated that the women of ancient Judah wore trousers, and the men wore long robes; that, in the course of time, our sex have stolen the garments of the ladies, and put them into our own; that, in short, the Bloomerites are only resuming the costume worn by their ancestors, and that we only satirize them for it through malice or ignorance.
Miss Weber may be correct, for women in Oriental countries still wear the loose Turkish style of trousers, and it will not do to say that the garment is unpicturesque or inconvenient. But, let us remember that in all countries where the women thus dress, women are looked upon as the mere creatures of men's whims, passions, and extravagances. They are not even supposed to have souls! It is only in countries where the sex are clothed as we find them here, that they are elevated by social rules to a distinguished place in the public regard. Trousers, with them, are a badge of degradation. The robe and crinoline are their symbols of sovereignty! Only think of that, Miss Weber, and abandon your Hebrew illustrations. Women are so graceful in their present garb that they can adopt no other without diminishing by so much their attractions.
Gradual Repentance.—Gradual repentance is like a man who wants to be taken out of a burning building, but who says to those about him, "Now don't take me out too suddenly; take me down first to a room where it is not so hot, and then to another room, where there is still less heat, and so take me out gradually." Why, the man would be a chunder before you could get him out. A man who wants to reform should do so perpendicularly.
Have frank explanations with friends in cases of affronts. They sometimes save a perishing friendship; but secret discontent and mistrust always end badly.
A pleasant jest in time of misfortune is courage to the heart, strength to the arm and digestion to the stomach.
The place to bring your appetite to an edge—the House House.

From the London News of August 17, we gather the following dark picture of the state of feeling in our large cities and we publish in this connection an extract from a private letter recently received in this city from New York to show that there is a silver lining to the cloud we are now passing through.
The first frost of adversity has withered the vain glorious spirit of the North. These spoiled children of fortune, need a little adversity to bring out the finer points of their character. The dazzling son of a marvelous prosperity had shed its influences upon them so long that they scarce knew themselves and dreamed the world was at their feet. The battle of Bull Run has enabled them to gauge the depth of Southern fanaticism in behalf of infidelity, by the side of their own love of empire. Northern troops found themselves opposed to a regiment of colored men, who fought with no want of zeal against them. Louisiana has called her free negroes to arms and North Carolina has not disdained to enrol her stalwart Cherokees. But the North partly through prejudice of color, and partly through a fraternal feeling toward the Southerners, will allow no colored men to serve under the stars and stripes. The North stupidly prefers to enlist "Canaanian" three months men, who cooly walk off the field of battle on the day of the engagement, because their time was up that day. Now when one side conquers its prejudices and employs all possible weapons, while the other hampers itself with restrictions and fights with a sort of reluctance and a fear of injuring the adversary too much, it is easy to see that they fight under a great disadvantage. And this conclusion, too, the North is beginning to take to heart.
That portion of the working classes, in the large cities, which has not enlisted, is beginning to assemble in mass meetings. They declare their adhesion to the social idea, that every man has an abstract right for himself and family to be fed at the public crib. The Southerners have always said that the starving working class of the North would come to this in the event of the prolongation of the war.
View from this side of the Water.—"I will give you to night, dear M.—, a line on war matters, which I know will gladden your heart. Since you left the city, prospects have improved daily. You will see by the papers that government is waking up. The arrest of traitors has commenced. And the suppression of traitorous newspapers will go on vigorously, when the authorities are as much in earnest as the people are. I wish you could witness the improved tone of feeling in the city, you would better enjoy your visit after being informed of it.
We have now, in and about Eastern Virginia, including Bank's division, and Fortress Monroe, from 150 to 200 thousand men. These are much better disciplined and officered than ever before. From putting together such facts as we can command, the force of the rebels is not so great, and our army is far better armed and disciplined. Before the end of September, the plan of offensive operations will develop and if McClellan lives I shall have no fear of the result.
This improved state of confidence has greatly cheered our friend B—, and he has now little fear of the future. Another letter of late date, confirms the statement in this letter, of our friend and shows a revival of business in the city of New York which is truly encouraging.
A Subscriber.

United States Laws.
OFFICIAL.
Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.
[Public—No. 18.]
AN ACT to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defence of the United States.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the Governor of any State, or to his duly authorized agents, the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by such State for military subsistence, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, to be settled upon proper vouchers, to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.
Approved July 27, 1861.
[Public—No. 19.]
AN ACT making additional appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and appropriations of arrears for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, namely:
For stationary, four thousand six hundred dollars.
For pages and temporary mail boys, four thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.
For laborers, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars.
For furniture and repairs and boxes for members, five thousand dollars.
For reporting proceedings of the called session of the thirty-seventh Congress, at the rate per column fixed by law, eight thousand dollars. Provided, That the said proceedings shall be reported and bound in the Congressional Globe and Appendix of the first regular session of the present Congress.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Office of the Secretary of the Treasury:
For contingent expenses, including employment of additional clerks who may be employed by the Secretary according to the exigencies of the public service, and additional compensation for extra labor of clerks in his office, twenty-five thousand dollars.
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.
For compiling and supervising the publication of the Biennial Register, per set of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, five hundred dollars.
To enable the Secretary of the Interior to supply such newly created offices as are authorized by law, and to replace those once furnished to old offices which have since been unaccountably lost or destroyed, two thousand dollars.
For salaries of five clerks of class three, eleven clerks of class two, and four clerks of class one, per set of April twenty-second and May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, twenty-five thousand two hundred dollars.
For compensation of eight additional night watchmen for the Department of the Interior, at a salary of six hundred dollars each per annum, four thousand eight hundred dollars.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Colorado, three thousand six hundred and nine dollars and eighty-nine cents.
For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Nevada, three thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.
For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Dakota, two thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-eight cents.
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
Office of the Secretary of War:
For the purpose of increasing temporarily the clerical force and messengers in the War Department and its bureau, as follows, viz:
In the office of the Secretary of War, one clerk of the first class, two of the second, two of the third, and one of the fourth, and two assistant messengers, at an annual salary of eight hundred and forty dollars each.
In the office of the Quartermaster General, five clerks of the first class, two of the second, two of the third, and one of the fourth, and two assistant messengers, at an annual salary of eight hundred and forty dollars each.
In the office of the Commissary General, three clerks of the first class and two of the second.
In the office of the Surgeon General, one clerk of the first class.
In the office of the Paymaster General, three clerks of the second class and three of the third.
In the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, two clerks of the third class.
In the Office of Ordnance, Bureau, two clerks of the first class, forty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.
And the Adjutant General is authorized to employ in his office any number, not exceeding ten, of non-commissioned officers, to be selected by him from the army, in addition to his present clerical force.
For blank books, stationery, binding, labor, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.
Office of the Adjutant General:
For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.
Office of the Paymaster General:
For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.
Office of the Surgeon General:
For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.
Office of the Colonel of Ordnance:
For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers:
For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.
FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SECRETARY OF THE EXECUTIVE BUILDING.
For fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.
MINISTRY OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA.
For transportation of bullion from assay office to the mint for coinage, forty thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars and eighty-three cents.
INDEPENDENT TREASURY.
For increased establishment of office of assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, seven thousand two hundred dollars; being for additional clerks and compensation to clerks in said office.
For additional compensation of clerk of assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, three hundred dollars.
GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORIES.
TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.
For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.
For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.
TERRITORY OF NEVADA.
For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.
(Continued on fourth page.)

Useful Hints.
BRANDY, CHERRY AND RASPBERRY KISS.—Shut slowly, over a gentle fire, a pound of rice in three quarts of water, till the rice has become perfectly soft, and the water has either evaporated or imbibed by the rice; let it become cool, but not cold, and mix it completely with four pounds of flour, add to it some salt, and about four tablespoonsful of yeast. Knead it very thoroughly, for on this depends whether or not your good materials produce a superior article. Next add rice well before the fire, make it up into balls with a little of the flour—which, for that purpose, you must reserve from your four—the cold lake it rather long. This is an exceedingly good and cheap bread.
A NICE APPLE CAKE FOR CHILDREN.—Grate one stone apple, and slice about double the quantity of apples; butter a mould, and line it with sugar paste, and strew in some crumbs, sized with a little sugar; then lay in apples, cover with a few bits of bread over, and so continue till the dish is full; cover it with crumbs, prepared rice; season with cinnamon and sugar. Bake it well.
ECONOMICAL FAMILY PUDING.—Boil with a wooden spoon, through a colander, six large or eight middle-sized boiled potatoes; beat four eggs, mix with a pint of good milk, stir in the potatoes; sugar and season to taste; butter a dish; bake half an hour. This receipt is simple and economical, as it is made of what is wasted in most families, viz—old potatoes, which may be kept two or three days, till a sufficient quantity is collected. A teaspoonful of chip marmalade makes a delicious seasoning.
BEEF BUREN AND SQUEAN.—Cut into pieces, convenient for frying, cold roast or boiled beef; pepper, salt, and fry them; when done lay them in a hot drainer, and while the meat is draining from the fat used in frying them, have in readiness cabbage already boiled in two waters; chop small, and put it in the frying pan with some butter, add a little pepper and keep stirring it, that all of it may be equally done. When taken from the fire, sprinkle over the cabbage a very little vinegar, only enough to give it a slight acid taste. Place the cabbage in the centre of the dish, and arrange the slices of meat neatly around it.
APPLES IN SYRUP FOR IMMEDIATE USE.—Pare and core some hard round apples, and put them into a basin of water; as they are done, clarify as much loaf sugar as will cover them; put the apples in along with the juice and rind of a lemon, and let them simmer till they are quite clear, great care must be taken not to break them. Place them on the dish they are to appear upon at table, and pour the syrup over.
APPLE MARMALADE.—Peel and core two lbs. sub-acid apples and put them in an enameled saucepan with one pint of sweet cider, or half a pint of pure wine, and one pound of crushed sugar, and cook them by a gentle heat three hours, longer, until the fruit is very soft, and then squeeze it first through a colander and then through a sieve. If not sufficiently sweet, add powdered sugar to suit the taste, and put away in jars made airtight by a piece of wet bladder. It is delicious when eaten with milk, but still better with cream.
PRESERVED GINGER is made by sealing the young roots till they become tender, then peeling them in cold water, frequently changing the water, and after this they are put into a thin syrup, from which in a few days they are removed to the jars, and a rich syrup poured over them.
WHEN much pastry is made in a house a good quantity of fine flour should be kept on hand, in dry jars, and quite secured from the air, as it makes lighter pastry and bread when kept a short time than when quite fresh ground.

vented by unforeseen events, the arduous contest so gallantly and advantageously maintained on the 16th of March last, off the Capes of Chesapeake Bay, against a superior British fleet, does honor to the arms of his Most Christian Majesty, and is a happy presage of decisive advantages to the United States.
Extract from the Minutes.
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.
To this vote of thanks the Count de Rochambeau returned the following answer:—
"Newport, April 17, 1781.
"SIR,
"If I have been so happy as to deserve your Excellency's approbation, and that of Congress, it is only by my readiness to execute the plans given me by Gen. Washington. I assure your Excellency that there is not an American General more ready than I am to obey his orders, and to carry them into execution. This is the intention of my King, and the foundation of the orders he gave me. The Baron de Vimeux, and the superior officers and subalterns, shall be informed of the approbation which your Excellency and Congress have been pleased to give to their conduct during the naval engagement on the 16th ult. That approbation is the most flattering reward their services could meet with; and it is only by deserving it, that they can expect that of their sovereign.
I am, with respect, Sir, your Excellency's Most obedient and most humble serv't,
LE CTE. DE ROCHAMBEAU."
The answer of the Chevalier Destouches is as follows:—
"Newport, April 26, 1781.
"SIR,
"I received, with the most lively satisfaction, your Excellency's letter, and the resolve of the United States in Congress assembled, which you have been pleased to transmit me. This honorable testimony of approbation, given to the first effort which it was in my power to make in defence of America, excites in me a new desire of being in readiness, as soon as possible, to do my more arduous service.
All the officers and men on board my fleet are animated with the same sentiment; and I entreat your Excellency to give the strongest assurance of this to that illustrious Assembly ever which you preside.
I am, with respect, sir,
Your Excellency's
Most humble and obedient serv't,
DESTOUCHES."
On the 14th of April a boat belonging to the Hermione frigate, deeply laden, was sunk at Newport, and 11 men unfortunately drowned.
In March, 1781, the Assembly resolved as follows:—
"Whereas the State House in the County of Newport was used as a barracks by the enemy, during the time they were in possession of the Island of Rhode Island, whereby the same was so much injured, that this Assembly, nor the Courts of Law can be accommodated therein, unless large sums of money be expended in the repair thereof; And whereas the said Courts have heretofore met in the Synagogue, in the town of Newport, which at a small expense may be rendered convenient for the Assembly and the said Courts:
It is therefore Voted and Resolved, That the Sheriff of the County of Newport, under the direction of the present Deputies of said town, cause such a number of benches to be placed in the said Synagogue, as will accommodate the members of this Assembly; and that he purchase two tables and twelve chairs for the use aforesaid.
In December, 1781, the Sheriff of the County of Newport was ordered by the General Assembly, to take down a shed "near the house of George Rome, in Newport," and use the stuff to board up the windows of the State House.
The General Assembly met at the Jews Synagogue in Newport on the first Wednesday in May, 1781, being the first General Election held in Newport after the evacuation, when the following gentlemen were elected:—
WILLIAM GREENE, Governor.
JABEZ BROWN, Dep. Gov.
Assistants.
John J. Clarke, Thomas Wells, John Sayles, Jonathan Arnold, Gideon Mumford, John Northup, Enoch Hazard, Christopher Ellery, John Cook, Daniel Owen.
Henry Ward, Secretary.
William Channing, Attorney.
Joseph Clarke, Treasurer.
Delegates to Represent the State in Congress.
William Ellery,
Ezekiel Cornell,
Daniel Mowry,
James Varum.
On the 17th of May, Arbuthnot's squadron of 9 ships of the line, were discovered between Block Island and Point Judith.

Discourse by Rev. Mr. Woodbury. The following discourse before the Newport Artillery, (Co. F.) was delivered in the Unitarian Church Sunday Evening last, by Rev. A. Woodbury, of Providence, late Chaplain of the First R. I. Regiment. Intense interest was awakened among citizens and strangers in Newport by a visit from one who had been so faithful in all his relations to the young soldiers who had gone with him—some of them to sacrifice their lives for the welfare of their beloved country. As hundreds were unable to gain admission to the church, Mr. Woodbury kindly consented to the publication of the sermon.
"First Part, then Fearable."—James III. 17.
Isaiah declares that "the wicked are like the troubled sea, which cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt." He further declares that there can be no peace to the wicked. The apostle gives us here the converse of this proposition, "First pure, then peaceable."
Sin of any kind, whether in individual or social affairs, is necessarily a cause of trouble. It deranges, and consequently weakens the constitution and order of affairs. Man is fearfully and wonderfully made, not only in his physical organization, but also in his moral nature. Society is a great framework of interests and forces, of impulses and results, intermingling with one another and affecting one another in a variety of ways. For the best physical results in man's life, it is obvious that all parts of the physical frame should act in harmony with each other and in complete and undisturbed order. To ensure the best moral results, a man's moral nature must have its harmony preserved and its order undisturbed. If this cannot be secured, and any disturbance should ensue, the worst moral results must become manifest. The same rule holds in society and in State. We call the disturbing agency a social or a political evil, and we have as the result, anarchy and civil war. If the disturbing agency be not checked or removed, the end must inevitably be the destruction of society and of the State.
These propositions may seem common place, yet the greatest results to one's self or to one's country are involved in them. If we cannot have peace in our own souls, without purity of conscience, mind and heart—if we cannot have peace in our social and national relations without a pure patriotism and an undivided regard for the public welfare, irrespective of our private interests, it is absolutely necessary that we should know that simple fact, and that we should improve it to the best advantage. We desire peace with ourselves, peace with our fellow countrymen and neighbors, and peace with God. But peace without purity we can never obtain.
War has its horrors, which I will not now attempt to depict. But is there any war more horrible, than that which is waged upon the battlefield of the soul? The terrible conflict of passion, of hatred, of revenge, the mean and cowardly strategy of jealousy—the covert attacks of detraction, slander and falsehood—the malice, the uncharitableness, which plots a rival's overthrow, are all terrible to encounter, and more terrible still to experience. We can look with calmness upon the slain—upon bodies of good and brave men wounded, who have nobly and unflinchingly met their fate. But we cannot look with calmness upon souls injured by their own folly and sin. We need not lose our self-possession as we look upon the shock of contending armies, and witness the charge, the attack, the resistance, the repulse, even though we know that our own friends are mingling in the fearful carnage. But we cannot look with any composure at that sad scene upon the conflicts of temptation where we see our own friends falling before the power of sin. Yes, we do indeed desire peace—that peace which will endure, which springs from a principle of righteousness—a conviction of truth and duty within the soul.
In the present condition of human society, a state of perfect peace can hardly be expected. Even the natural world is not altogether in harmony with all its parts. Beneath the surface of apparently peaceful lands, lie seething the internal forces, which lurk in the volcano, the earthquake and the upheaval of continents. In the moral world, we cannot expect a different result, when the hidden forces of human passion and human sin are joined with the latent forces of human virtue, nobleness and freedom. When the former break forth they strew the land with ruin, or lay it waste in blood. When the latter arise, it is as though great burdens were lifted off the heart, and chains which had been forged for centuries are broken. Men breathe more freely as the moral atmosphere is cleared, and human kind progress toward a better state of being. When these two forces come into collision, the conflict must necessarily be severe and long continued, and can never cease until virtue and righteousness prevail.
There may be, it is true, a semblance of peace. The human soul is so wonderful, so constituted as to keep much of its life concealed from view. The internal conflicts which are to be waged may not at all ways be visible. There may be peace upon the surface while within, the strife may be fearful. We are not to judge too hastily from what we see. It is precisely so in the life of a nation. Outwardly all may be calm and still as green fields lie basking in the summer sunlight, or as clouds float peacefully along the evening sky. Yet within forces may be gathering which at the proper time of their manifestation, will break forth into open warfare. There may be conflicting interests and conflicting principles, thoroughly ingrained in the life of a people. For a time the outward calm may be unbroken and the external appearance of peace kept up, yet it is all a delusion and it may become a snare.
If there is any impurity in the national system, there must necessarily be trouble—trouble which sooner or later will assuredly show itself. People may deprecate war,

edge, open warfare upon the battle field, the appeal to arms, the marshalling of hosts, the fierce encounter, the deadly fight, are but the expression in deeds, of the internal conflict of principles. The outer warfare, on either side may cease by the exhaustion of material resources. But the inner conflict will continue so long as men love freedom better than slavery—justice better than oppression—the blessings of constitutional government better than the arbitrary acts of an irresponsible oligarchy. Moreover the conflict must continue until freedom, justice and constitutional government are victorious. Peace cannot reign until that result is reached.
Thus, on a summer day, the earth lies still and calm and the sun shines down in peace. Yet through the passing hours, the secret forces of the atmosphere have been collecting. Suddenly the sky is overcast—black and angry clouds sweep across the heavens like warlike legions. The thunder rolls, the lightning leaps from cloud to cloud. It is an elemental war and all things above seem thrown into confusion. But all this conflict of the elements is but the external form, which for a time, the invisible spirits of the air take upon themselves and when they pass away the clouds disperse and the sunlight falls softly; there is a clearer atmosphere up—a more peaceful and purified earth. The terror and the storm are gone and for this we rejoice—Yet we would not desire to change the law of nature which demands their occurrence, and we suffer for a time the fear and damage, knowing that the end will be good—Human warfare possesses somewhat similar character and produces similar results. It is a discharge of the excited elements of the moral atmosphere. As the thunder storm purifies the air, so does the shock of the battle field purify the atmosphere of human life. War causes pain, suffering and grief. It demands great sacrifice of human comfort and of human life. It fills the homes of the thousands with misery and woe. Yet a kind Providence overrules many of these evil results for good. War develops the character of a people, their material and moral resources. It reaches down into the heart of a nation, and sounds its depths. It is the touchstone which is applied to a nation's life in order to test the sincerity of its patriotism and the truthfulness of its professions of love for the public welfare. It educates a people to brave purposes and noble deeds, as it tries the courage, their manliness, their powers of acting and their powers of endurance.
Whatever may be said of the present war no one will question its efficiency in bringing to the light in my a virtue in man, and many a grace in woman, who otherwise might have remained unknown. Its discipline has also been salutary. It is no light thing for a man to separate himself from the joys of a peaceful home, and accept of his own free will the hardships of the march and of the camp, with the dangers incident to the battle field. The act itself is a manifestation of virtue.
It is still harder for those who remain at home to send forth their loved ones to meet these hardships and dangers, to bear the anxiety, the suspense, the sense of loneliness and the fearful uncertainty of the result of the conflict. Hardest thing of all, to bear the sorrow when the life so dear has gone out amid the smoke and dust of battle, and some fresh grave in a distant land receives all that is mortal of the departed brother or friend. And all the while, to know that their hearts are joyous while they sit solitary in the shadow of a great grief. Hard indeed, the discipline to those whose hopes and affections lie buried far away, to whom the soft southwest wind seems sacred, because it has breathed over those new mounds in the distance. Never again will they look up in the spring green grass or see the Autumn leaves falling without thinking of the sacred dust that lies beneath the sward in those Virginia forests. Yet with all these sombre aspects what would be the language of these sorrowing ones? "He thought it his duty to give his life for this great cause, and God forbid that my affection should stand in the way of duty, or that I should refuse to yield him up at the call of his country and of his God."
Now this experience through which thousands of hearts are this day passing, painful as it is, is still most deeply beneficial, for it may become so in its results. It infuses new and more thorough earnestness into our national life, and into individual life. It teaches us to look above the mere level of our own material need, profit or advantage. It widens the horizon of our lives and gives additional clearness to our own moral and spiritual sight. We take a higher stand point where we look beyond our own immediate necessities and our own selfish greed and gain. We have begun to look upon life in the light of a duty. We have begun to estimate the difference between mere personal existence and personal comfort and the demands of conscience and the laws of right. When we see our young men step forth from the midst of the levity and worldliness that environ them, and hear them say "We deem our lives of no account if our country claims them," we have new hopes for our American youth, and feel that a new era has dawned upon us. The votary of fashion, the darling of fortune, the lover of his own ease, has become the servant of duty and we gather fresh encouragement for the complete purification of all our social life. Influences and events which can produce such results as these cannot be without great and good effects.
The tone of our life will be higher and its spirit more sincere. We shall have a more ardent patriotism and a more truthful religion. We shall have a truer love of righteousness and a deeper devotion to justice. We shall have stronger convictions of duty and profounder faith in God. Life will be more solemn; Death less to be dreaded—Heaven more of a reality, and Providence more near. Through the length and breadth of our land, there will be among all our people an increase of virtue and a larger and loftier manhood. One thing certainly will be accomplished. We shall look more deeply into the causes of our troubles and see what those causes are for this we must ever do. Philanthropists

Who had them First?—We of the male sex are very apt to conclude that we have a sort of pre-emptive right to pantaloons, on the ground of prior usage and occupation. Indeed, we have long lacerated ourselves on that score, and have much ridiculed the so-called "strong minded" ladies who put on the Bloomer-bifurcations for yearning to wear a garment so peculiarly masculine. Alas! our self complacency on this topic is over. Our solid argument is no more. A Belgian authoress, Miss Weber, has demonstrated that the women of ancient Judah wore trousers, and the men wore long robes; that, in the course of time, our sex have stolen the garments of the ladies, and put them into our own; that, in short, the Bloomerites are only resuming the costume worn by their ancestors, and that we only satirize them for it through malice or ignorance.
Miss Weber may be correct, for women in Oriental countries still wear the loose Turkish style of trousers, and it will not do to say that the garment is unpicturesque or inconvenient. But, let us remember that in all countries where the women thus dress, women are looked upon as the mere creatures of men's whims, passions, and extravagances. They are not even supposed to have souls! It is only in countries where the sex are clothed as we find them here, that they are elevated by social rules to a distinguished place in the public regard. Trousers, with them

This countless multitude of civil dissension, it is hoped, are departing from the Republic in Mexico. Attention begins, according to later arrivals, to be turned to the arts of peace and to opening communications with the rest of the world. This may help to break up the nomadic habits of guerrilla warfare and establish the people upon a better foundation for peace and prosperity. An American house in California has entered into a contract to run a monthly line of steamers between San Francisco and Manzanila, and a semi-monthly line between Acapulco and Guaymas high up on the Gulf of California, touching at several of the intermediate ports. Arrangements are also said to have been made with the Panama & S. F. Company's line of steamers to extend their line to Acapulco, touching at several places on the coast between that port of the city of Mexico on the Pacific and the Gulf of Darien. And for a mail line between the city of New York and Vera Cruz, the Atlantic port of the city of Mexico, the contract has been given to Mr. E. E. DENHAM, a gentleman whose labors are said to have been very efficient in promoting friendly relations between the United States and the Mexican Republic. This line to be semi-monthly, and to touch at Havana. And to complete communication on this coast in connection with New York, a coast line is projected extending on the Gulf of Mexico between Matamoros and Campeche. These signs of progress are stated to be transactions which will undoubtedly be carried into effect without delay. Nothing is wanting to render all these undertakings most important to the future prosperity of that most interesting country, but a settled and secure state of society, to which it would seem that the present circumstances of the country are becoming more favorable. That rich and beautiful portion of the coast has always possessed superior attractions, inviting a dense crowded population. But being deficient in rivers for inland navigation, its natural wealth as an object of the busy and general eligibility as a comfortable residence have been much neglected. If railroads, however, should be made to connect different points sufficiently, the lack of large rivers would be more than supplied. And by the aid of steam the population may be furnished with the facilities for inland conveyance, as well as for seaward navigation.

THE bark Lucy Ann is undergoing a thorough overhauling under the supervision of B. KNOWLES, Esq., and when completed will load for California with a general cargo owners' account. We understand that it is to be employed in future in the lumber trade between Oregon and California.

If true worldly happiness is to be found where it is in the associations of country people where all are upon one footing and the simplest forms are adopted. True hearted hospitality is shown to the stranger, and sincerity indeed must be the man who cannot appreciate this warm affection.

THE New England Carpet Company, of Boston, have seven advertisements in our paper to-day, in which great inducements are offered to purchasers.

We are pleased to learn that in awarding the annual premiums at Brown University, the second one in Latin fell to JAMES G. DOUGLASS, of this city.

LESLIE C. R. P. ROGERS, commander of U. S. ship Constitution in our harbor, has been ordered to the steam frigate *Wabash*, the flagship of the South Atlantic squadron.

On the first page of our paper to-day publish the sermon of Rev. Mr. WOODBURY delivered in the Unitarian Church, last Sunday evening. It should be read by every one.

The stars are embroidered in silver on both sides; also the name of the regiment on both sides, in silver, and the post of the company. The cost of these two standards is of a thousand dollars. The silver embroidery has been done on both sides alike, and is the work of the kind ever attempted in California.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S SELECTION OF WINTER QUARTERS.—A letter from a number of our friends landed second to the Phoenix Journal containing the following expressive passage, alluding to General Sherman's selection of the place pointed compliment paid by him to the regiment at the close of a review:

"Just as the General was about to move his horse to leave, Col. Wheaton asked him when we were to return to our old quarters Camp Sprague. He very modestly replied, 'I have forgotten the name of the place.' Mobile and Richmond? I have forgotten the name of the place he mentioned.' 'Yes,' said the Colonel. 'Well, that is the place I intend having your regiment quartered this winter.' The Colonel smiled and seemed quite willing to make such a change, and of course still

she has got some.

THE REBEL CABINET.—It is said that J. Walker, the Rebel Secretary of War, has signed, and Gen. Braxton Bragg, the "little more grape" man of Gen. Taylor's army, has more recently in command at Pensacola, has been appointed his successor.

THE N. Y. Herald says the work of recruiting for the Irish Brigade is progressing fine. It will soon be ready for the field, a company of brave young Irish soldiers, from five to five thousand strong.

A PHILADELPHIAN makes the astounding discovery that baker's loaves have the face of growing smaller when flour is higher, and they do not seem to grow larger when flour is low.

At a trial on Saturday, one of Berdan's sharpshooters hit a barrel six times in successful shooting at a distance of one mile. Scorch need to give that model a wide berth.

The privateer Sumter was at Surinam, Antigua, threatening to fire on the town unless it paid with gun.

The United States engineer corps is engaged strengthening the water approaches of New York. Two hundred and sixty-two guns are being added to the number which already defends the harbor. The existing armament guarding the approaches to New York, make collectively a greater number of guns for the defence of the city than exist in most of the fortified harbors of Europe. Cast-iron water batteries and land defences are also to be erected in addition to these facts, so that New York will be very safe under any contingency.

The village of Woonsocket and its immediate vicinity has sent four full companies into the field, or nearly half a regiment. There is not a village in New England with a fairer record than that.

The War D-ment has instructed the commander of Hatteras Inlet, to accept the services of one regiment of North Carolinians if they were volunteers.

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.—HENRY A. BARCLAY, of the Secretary of State, has been appointed Lieutenant in the U. S. Marine corps.

ALL OF THE NEW ORLEANS boats suspended from duty, returned on Monday.

[illegible][illegible]

250° Visitors will marvel at ingenious people they see meet, who stay with it in every time to make their use of the automobile.

This Gallery has no connection with Wegmann's Realism, mystery and the Realism of the 19th century, of the type of painting people take the stock that it is part of the same order of the.

Leave The Street West, Philadelphia, at 11th St. directed by Railroad to Monument, to the

RICHARD J. BYRNES,
When you hear the station.

Hammond Lord Light, New the Station.

135° Light, at the way, Hamp, directed to the
J. BYRNES, Hammond, Atlantic Ocean, New Jersey, promptly received.
page 7, 1981

**MERCHANT'S AND FARMER'S
DINING ROOMS,
YOUNG'S BRICK BLOCK,
Corner Parade and Thames Street,
Newport, R. I.
By James W. Curtis.**

The public has long felt the need of an establishment of this kind, and it will be the endeavor of the proprietor to have his place conducted in a manner that will meet the approbation of all; cleanliness and moderate charges constituting its main features.

J. H. Chappell.
HARNESS MAKER & TRINER.

Would respectfully inform his friends in the public in general that his store is at No. 138 Farewell corner Marlborough street, where he will keep constantly on hand and make to order, of the best material and workmanship, all kinds of light and heavy Harnesses.

J. H. C. having had a practical experience in some of the principal cities in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, feels confident that he will be able to give perfect satisfaction to all who may have him to work with. Repairing done with haste and despatch.

N. B.—Persons can rely on the promptness of his establishment.


March 5, 1865

WESTMINSTER

GALLERY,
No. 94 Westminster Street,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

J. B. THURGOOD, 72, FAYETTE ST.
 Pictures taken large or small, and nearly sent by mail.
Locketts, Pins, Rings, &c.
 Locketts, Pins, Frames and Cases, constantly on hand, and filled with choice Photographs.
 CHAPMAN at any place in this city, will take the price he gives for what it may design.

Copying from any design. Satisfaction given to all. Sept 7-4w.

NEWPORT & PROVIDENCE.
 THE steamer PERRY, Capt. N. H. A. HARRIS, will leave for Providence, R. I., on Monday, June 17th will commence running two trips daily, leaving Newport, at 7 a. m., and at 2 p. m. Returning, will leave Providence at 9 a. m., and 6.10 p. m., or on arrivals of trains from Boston, Worcester, &c.

Fare 50 cents each way. Children over four years and under twelve, a rate of half price.

June 15 C. L. STANHOPE.

<p>FRUITS AND VEGETABLES in great variety, the largest supply of the season, expected this morning, and for sale at</p>	<p>R. WILSON'S, 79 Thames St.</p>
<p>Aug 24</p>	
<p>GRAPES—Hot House Grapes for sale at</p>	<p>R. WILSON'S.</p>
<p>Aug 24</p>	
<p>TAX BOOKS of the City of Newport, for 186 Price 12 cents.</p>	<p>TILLEY'S.</p>
<p>Aug 3</p>	

TABLE CUTLERY—A new and choice lot just received and for sale low, at
117 Thames street,
July 27 W. H. BLISS.

Spring Goods.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Spring Goods now opening at
April 27 **LANGLEY & NORMAN'S.**

GLASS TORCHES this day received at

Aug 10 117 Thames Street.
CURTAIN Tassels and Cord, at
SOUTH STORE,
July 27 Young's Brick Block.

LIME.
JUST LANDED, the best Eastern Lum
White Lime, for sale in large or small quan
titles at
July 6 HAMMETT'S,
231 Thames street.

Persons Wanting a Change of Climate for Health.
 Read advertisement of the thriving and beautiful SETTLEMENT of HAMMONTON in another column.

CRASH of all kinds, low, at
 July 27 SOUTH STORE,
 Young's Brick Block.

Liquid Rennett, at
 July 27 R. J. TAYLOR'S
